

The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL

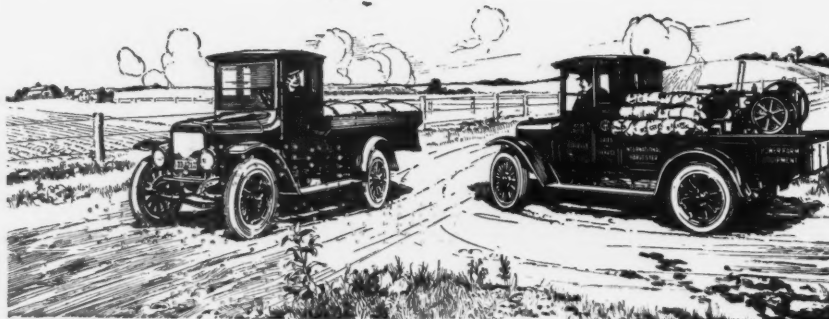


APRIL

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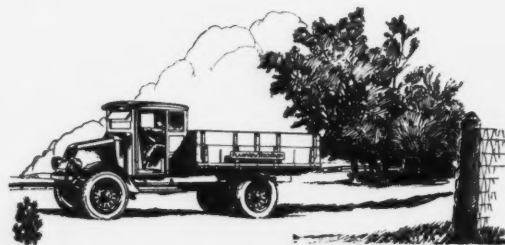
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Contents and Contributors

April, 1923

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Liberty Hyde Bailey's poetry needs no introduction to Cornellians. These lines are an expression of the thoughts of spring that are so happily present at this time of year.			
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By J. E. Rice '90, professor and head of the poultry department of Cornell University. Professor Rice came to the College of Agriculture in 1892 as an assistant, became assistant professor in 1903, and assumed his present title in 1907. Continuously the head of the poultry department, he has contributed more than any other one man to the poultry profession of New York State, and is one of the best known specialists in the country. His presentation of this important new subject is authoritative, and can be relied on as news of its latest developments.		H. W. Riley '01, is a graduate of Sibley College in electrical engineering. In 1907 he came to the College of Agriculture from an instructorship in Sibley to take charge of the newly established farm mechanics department. He has been at its head continuously since, being made a professor in 1912. The following year he changed the name to its present form, the rural engineering department. Professor Riley has always been interested in experimental work and in the presentation of engineering facts in a practical way. This article is a result of data he has compiled for personal and class use.	
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A. M. Goodman '12, the author of this article, is an assistant extension professor in the rural engineering department. He has, since graduation, been in the Federal Extension Service at Washington, and done county agent work in Morris County, New Jersey. At present, Professor Goodman spends much of his time in the field and his		Miss Ruth M. Kellogg is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and has done work at both Columbia and the University of Chicago. At Cornell she does resident teaching in Household Management, one of the courses offered in the School of Home Economics, the first half of the year, and extension work the second half.	
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APRIL

Yesterday the twig was brown and bare;
Today the glint of green is there;
Tomorrow will be leaflets spare;
I know no thing so wondrous fair,
No miracle so strangely rare.

I wonder what will next be there!

—Liberty Hyde Bailey.

x x Poultry

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XX

APRIL, 1923

Number 7

New York State Poultry Improvement Program

Part I

By James E. Rice

THE New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc., is the direct logical outgrowth of the Cornell Poultry Improvement projects which were started twenty years ago, in the fall of 1903. The specific steps in this program were: First, to discover by research the character indicating constitutional vigor, and egg and meat production. Second, to apply the knowledge thus acquired to the culling out of the least desirable and the selecting for breeding of the most profitable birds.

In 1918 the New York State College of Agriculture undertook as an educational demonstration, the certification and sealed leg-banding of superior, high vitality, heavy laying fowls to establish choice foundation breeding flocks. This project was continued for four years, during which time it grew in quality and volume. The poultrymen, having had full opportunity to observe in their own flocks and the flocks of their neighbors the marked improvement in the production-capacity and production-beauty of the certified birds and their offspring, were now prepared to adopt the suggestion of the state college to organize the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association to take over the administration of the project. Cornell certification had grown so large that it began to take on commercial aspects which could not be assumed by an educational institution. It now could be maintained by the poultrymen themselves. Therefore, in the spring of 1922 the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. was organized.

The N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. merits public confidence because of the reliability of its members, the superior quality of the certified stock, and the official safe-guards employed to insure fair dealing.

The principal planks in the platform of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. are:

1. That superior stock is the most important factor in profitable egg production.
2. That a foundation of superior stock is the first essential to a sound breed improvement program.
3. That mating together of similar superior individuals tends to increase and fix superior quality in the offspring.
4. That pedigree is a valuable supplement to individual merit but not a substitute for it.
5. That the essential characters to be observed in selecting fowls for certification in the order of their impor-

tance are: (a) Constitutional vigor as a necessary factor to high production, quick growth, strong fertility, hatching quality, and long life; (b) Production capacity based on the visible evidence of performance as determined by personal examination by state college extension specialists of each hen toward the close of each laying year in October or November and in the case of cocks and cockerels by individual physical examination each year during the late fall and early winter; (c) Superior quality of eggs involving size, shape, and color as observed by the owners; (d) Production beauty as interpreted by the official examiners in selecting for certification by recognizing the beauty of production quality and eliminating birds showing standard disqualifications or serious faults in fundamental breed and variety characteristics.

6. That since some of the offspring from even the best of matings, whether based on trap-nest records or on physical examination, are likely to be inferior to their parents, chicks and pullets from New York State certified stock are not certified unless and until they have proved their su-

perior quality by their laying performance for approximately one year.

7. That because even the best of breeding birds are liable to develop defects with age, N. Y. S. certification ceases for all birds each year on July 1, after which time they must not be sold as certified unless recertified.

8. That the buying public is entitled to the greatest possible assurance that they will receive what they buy and at full value. Therefore, the association endeavors to secure fair dealing: (a) By exercising the greatest possible care in accepting members and in securing their pledges to observe rigid rules regarding the management, and sale of stock; (b) By seal banding with special stamp N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. stamped bands of certified birds at the time of inspection by Cornell extension specialists; (c) By marking with a special association stamp all eggs sold for hatching from N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. certified stock; (d) By placing a seal on every box of baby chicks from certified stock; (e) By requiring reports of all sales of stock, chicks, and eggs and the issuing of transfer papers to all purchasers of N. Y. State certified stock or eggs and chicks from New York State certified stock.

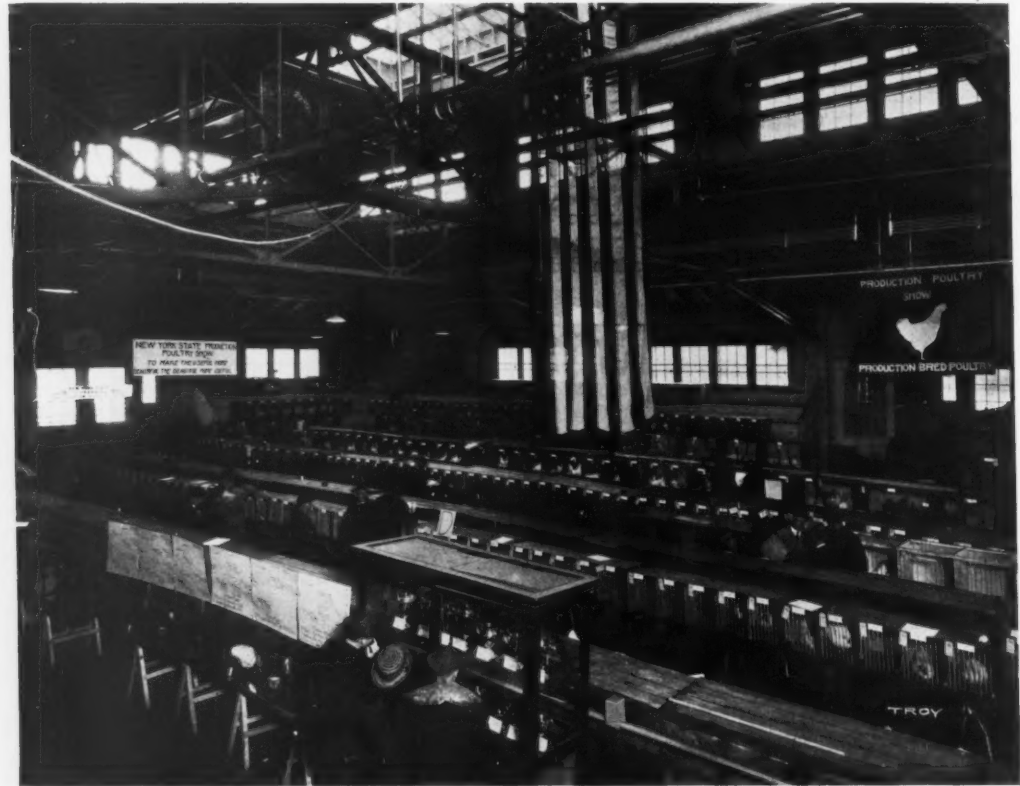
9. That the proof of the value of the Cornell method of determining the breeding value of birds for New York



A CORNELL RECORD HEN

State Certification is: (a) The marked improvement in the production of the birds and in the quality of the eggs and the chicks from New York State Certified Stock; (b) The rapid and constant growth of the New York State Poultry Certification project from 3,530 fowls on 52 farms in 23 counties the first year, 1918, to 30,000 New York State Certified fowls on 254 farms in 47 counties in 1922,

The officers and directors representing the nine regions into which the state has been divided are, without exception, able, successful, representative poultrymen who may be counted upon to give wise direction to the affairs of the association. Their names and addresses are M. C. Porter, president, Rodman; C. W. Hastings, secretary-treasurer, Homer; M. M. Griffith, vice-president, New



THE SHOW IN THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY JUDGING PAVILION

A view of the exhibits of the New York State Production Poultry and Egg Show and Judging Contest held in Ithaca December 4-8

including all told 84,310 fowls in five years' time and estimated as having a market value of not less than \$500,000.

The growth of the certification movement has only begun. The association has a bright future and wonderful opportunities for usefulness. Its success, however, like that of all co-operative enterprises, will depend upon two fundamental human factors; namely, wise, unselfish leadership and the loyal active support of the members. The management of the association will test the vision and ideals of New York State poultrymen and I am confident that they will meet the test.

The first year under the poultrymen's administration has been eminently successful. There is a substantial balance in the treasury. That is a good standard of measurement, especially when coupled with the fact that more birds have been certified and a large amount of constructive foundation work has been accomplished in developing the machinery of organization and management.

Hartford; C. A. Rogers, Bergen; E. R. Stone, Clyde; F. C. Plinston, Springville; J. T. Kirkup, Mattituck; Otto Bacher, Rock Tavern.

Back of all progress is an ideal. In the last analysis the quality of a people is the measure of the quality of their agriculture. The man is the measure of the hen, and conversely, the quality of the hen is a measure of the quality of her owner; one reacts upon and reflects the quality of the other.

It pays to aim high in establishing an organization or a foundation breeding flock and improving it. In all human effort we are more likely to shoot under rather than over our target, especially when our main object is a long way off. The object of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association is to produce the best possible quality of production-bred poultry and to assist in its distribution. It is a long time program, but the principle back of the project is sound and it works.

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How to Use Explosives in Farm Drainage

By A. M. Goodman

THE average farmer has always been a gambler. He has usually been honest. He may have been a good church member. He may have even been a deacon or an elder or a pillar of some similar design. He may never have rolled dice nor sat in on a poker game, but nevertheless he has been a gambler. He has gambled with low grade fertilizer, poor seed, the markets, the weather and last but not least he has gambled with wet land. The adoption of better business methods and attention to weather forecasts are fast turning him from this fascinating but dangerous path. It seems to me, however, that there is an especially large proportion who still want to play the wet land game. The chances of winning may be two to one, five to one, or almost any other combination but unfortunately while one may lose completely on the one chance he can never make a good, clean winning on the other chances. He never gets a real good full crop—all that the soil and weather and his labor are capable of producing—as long as the land is poorly drained.

While hundreds of progressive farmers have drained and are draining wet areas there are still some 5,500,000 acres in New York State that are under cultivation that should be tile drained. Fortunately a large amount of this work is now in progress and as this is a most profitable investment doubtless the practice will continue.

There are, also, some 5,000,000 acres that if drained even with one good open ditch would grow, and permit the harvesting of good crops of alsike clover and red top, where now only cattails, skunk cabbage, pussy willows and bog grass grow. Even on land that is to grow muck crops, the first step is to get a good main open ditch.

For ditches of moderate size where the digging is good and where horses can be used, doubtless the use of teams, plows and scrapers is the most economical. However, on the great majority of these projects the land is too marshy for teams, and in fact for hand labor, and the job is not large enough to warrant the use of a power dredge. This is just the type of job we will consider here. A very natural combination, you will say, the land is too wet to work and so needs drainage. All there is to that is to dig a ditch and let the water run out. Quite right; that's the way most drainage problems are solved. Nevertheless, getting a ditch thru land that is too wet for the use of teams is not all that it is cracked up to be. This type of ditch—the job too small for the dredge, too wet for teams and where brush and stumps are often encountered—is a job to be done with dynamite. Miles and miles of ditch have been dug in New York State in this way in the last few years and miles and miles more are going to be dug this way in the next few years.

The use of explosives for ditching is no theory. The idea is now backed with several years of experiments and practical experience. The main thing to remember is that their use is not adapted to dry sand and gravel, but to what we usually consider the worst kind of digging, water soaked clay, saturated muck with bogs and brush, or even stumps and logs. While dynamite can well be used for digging under other conditions it is in just such places as suggested above that it has the greatest advantage.

As digging a ditch requires time and energy it is best to decide just where the ditch is to go and just how deep and wide it must be to carry away the water from heavy rains before it damages the crop. A man with unusually good judgment and considerable experience or one who has watched the area thru several seasons can often de-

cide this. If such a man is not available the county Farm Bureau manager can secure the services of a man from the state college who has made a study of drainage and who will make a survey of the area and compute the size of ditch required, stake out the course and determine the depth of cuts at regular intervals.

The next thing to do is to set a stake every 50 or 100 feet along the center line of the proposed ditch. As these are to guide the workmen they should be tall enough to be seen above the grass and low brush. High brush should be cut from along the line of the ditch. Some men prefer to stretch a cord from stake to stake to work by, while others will line themselves in with the stakes by eye.

Crowbar holes are then punched to about the depth of the proposed ditch and the charges placed. Every ditch job is an individual problem. The soil, the amount of moisture, the amount of vegetation and rubbish on the land will vary from ditch to ditch and in fact within a few rods on the same ditch. For this reason even the most experienced blasters make at least one and sometimes several test shots to determine just how deep, how far apart and how heavy to have the charges. The accompanying table is offered as suggestive in laying out these test shots.

CHARGES FOR DITCHES
SUGGESTIONS FOR LAYING OUT TEST SHOTS

Size of Ditch in Feet									
Top Width		5	6	8	10	12			
Depth		2½	3	4	4	5	4	6	
Spacing and Sizes of Charges									
No. Rows Holes		1	1	1	2	1	2	1	
Spacing of Rows—Inches		—	—	—	30	—	40	—	
Spacing of Charges in each row—Inches			16		22				
		14	TO	16	TO	18	22	18	
		TO	22	TO	34	TO	TO	TO	
		20		24		28	34	30	
Depth of Holes—Inches		24	30	36	36	48	36	60	
		TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	
		26	33	42	42	52	42	70	
Sticks per Hole		1	TO	2	TO	TO	TO	TO	
			2		2	3	3	5	

Pounds of explosive required for 100 feet of ditch for test shots as suggested above

Minimum space and Maximum charge	43	75	75	109	100	164	167
Maximum space and Minimum charge	30	27	50	35	44	70	80

The method of firing the charges will depend on the distance between charges and also on the condition of the soil as regards moisture. If the soil is so saturated with water that holes two and a half feet deep will stand half full, what is known as the propagation method is commonly used. In this method a detonator or priming cap is used in only one of a series of charges. It should be remembered that nitroglycerine is not usually ignited by the application of heat or fire, as is the case with powder, but by a jar or shock. This may be brought about by the ex-



Courtesy Hercules Powder Co.

A WELL FINISHED DITCH

This was blasted by the propagation method

plosion of a detonator within the charge or as above suggested by the explosion of a near-by charge.

To have the propagation method succeed, then it is necessary to have the charges fairly close together, not over 20 to 24 inches apart, and to have some substance between them which will not act as a cushion but which will transmit the shock to the adjacent charge. As water will exclude air and is itself practically incompressible it answers this requirement admirably. This method of firing, then, is evidently adapted to the conditions under which we have chosen to work. That which has appealed to busy farmers about blasting ditches by the propagation method is the fact that the work of making the holes can be done quickly, the holes can be loaded quickly, and those who have observed the operating of dynamite realize that everything that is to follow is done quickly.

Imagine, if you will, punching about 100 holes, thirty inches deep in wet muck, pushing a stick of dynamite into each of them, which with the one detonator needed will cost about \$13.50, poking your fingers into your ears for a second and taking them out just in time to hear the mud come

splashing down, and seeing the bogs and brush knocked down, and ten rods of ditch about six feet wide and three feet deep with water flowing down thru it, and the waste banks all cleared away and spread over the field. It seems like a dream, but that's what happens.

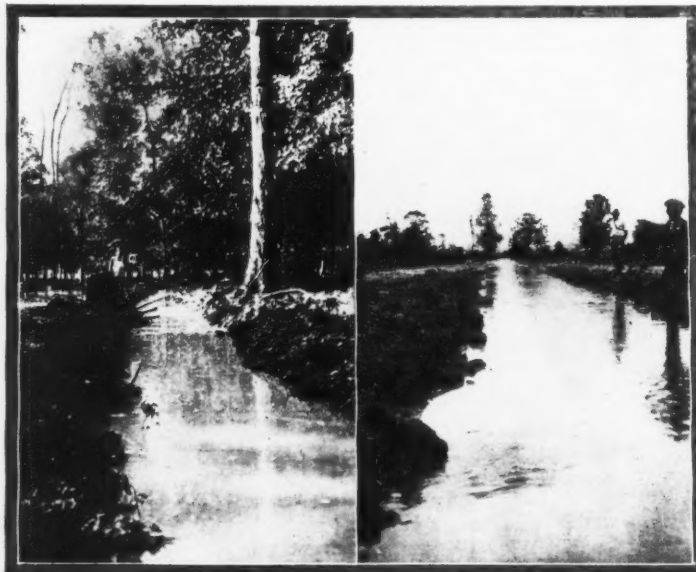
This is just a suggestion of what may be done in this connection. Ditches smaller than the size mentioned may be made by placing charges further apart and not so deep, larger ones or those thru clay may be made in the reverse manner and by using heavier charges. Where large ditches are to be made it is often advisable first to shoot three or four rows of charges, thus making a wide and shallow ditch. The proper depth is reached by placing one or two rows of charges in the bottom of this first ditch.

It should always be remembered that the propagation method of firing can be used only where water covers the charges and where the soil between charges is completely saturated. If these conditions do not exist each charge must have a detonator and be fired with an electric blasting machine as is done in blasting stumps and rock. This latter method is wholly satisfactory but is not quite as fast as the former.

Aside from complete ditches as already discussed dynamite is most successfully used for straightening me-

andering streams. In this work relatively heavy charges spaced rather far apart and set quite deep are used. This gives not a nicely finished ditch but a series of holes over which the stream may start to flow. With a straight channel and consequently steeper grade the stream will soon wash away the loose material and leave a most desirable stream bed. In this type of work it is usually necessary to fire the charges by the blasting machine method.

Regarding that all important question, cost, our best plan is to refer again to the table. Let us assume that we want a ditch four feet deep and, therefore, about eight feet wide at the top. As it is well to make estimates high in order to avoid disappointment later we will assume that we need large charges placed close together. In the table we find that for the minimum space and maximum charge for a ditch eight by four feet we need 75 lbs. of explosives for 100 feet. At the January, 1923, prices for 50% dynamite,—the strength required for propagation firing—this will cost \$17.60 if purchased in lots of less than 500 pounds. However, this same material in car-load lots would cost only \$11.80. One man can make and load the holes in not to exceed two hours. Not so bad for a ditch that is deep enough to swim in and that it would take at least two jumps to cross!



Courtesy Hercules Powder Co.

DITCHES DUG WITH DYNAMITE

Imagine using a team in these places or doing the work by hand

Sizes of Pipes for Water Systems

By H. W. Riley

WHEN water flows thru a pipe it rubs on the walls of the pipe and there creates friction. The faster the water flows, or the rougher the pipe, the greater the friction. The flow of a given number of gallons per minute thru a small pipe will require a faster rate of travel in feet per minute than would be required in a pipe of larger diameter. Therefore, the friction developed by the passage of this given number of gallons per minute thru a small pipe is greater than the friction that would be developed if a larger pipe were used. It follows that the power required to force the water thru a small pipe is greater than that required for the large. This will hold true even if the pipes extend directly upward. There is contained in and supported by the large pipe a greater actual amount of water than there is in the small one of the same height and the greater bulk involved has led to a very general idea among men who have not studied physics that this fact makes it harder to push water upward to a given height thru a large pipe than thru a small one; but this is not the case,—it is raised thru the large one more easily.

The amount of power required in any case will depend on the number of pounds of water to be handled, the height to which it is forced, and the friction developed in the whole length of the pipe. Engineers have found that it is possible to calculate for piping of a certain degree of roughness just what frictional resistance will be encountered in a given length of pipe in forcing a certain rate of flow thru a certain size of pipe. For convenience the calculations have been made to express this resistance in such terms that it can be conceived of as being equivalent to forcing the water thru a frictionless pipe upward thru an additional height expressed in feet. This imaginary additional height is called the head due to friction or in condensed form the "friction head." Thus for any given case the "total head" pumped against would be the "actual head" plus the friction head, each being expressed in feet.

From a formula devised by Professor E. W. Schoder of the then College of Civil Engineering and based on experimental work done by him, the writer has computed the table given herewith. This starts by listing in

Friction of Water in Galvanized Pipes Showing Friction Head in Feet Per 100 Feet of Pipe.

Friction Head in Ft. per 100 Ft.	NOMINAL INSIDE DIAMETER OF PIPE IN INCHES									
	Gallons per Min.		Gal.		Gallons per Min.		Gal.		Gallons per Min.	
	24 Hrs.		24 Hrs.		24 Hrs.		24 Hrs.		24 Hrs.	
	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4
.20	0.18	260	0.53	1.01	1455	2.08	3.37	7.29	10500	
.40	0.26	375	0.77	1.46	2100	2.99	4.86	10.04	15000	
.60	0.32	460	0.95	1.80	2590	3.69	6.02	12.71	18300	
.80	0.37	535	1.14	2.15	3100	4.32	6.99	15.28	22000	
1.00	0.42	605	1.24	2.36	3400	4.86	7.92	17.00	24500	
1.20	0.46	660	1.39	2.60	3745	5.42	8.68	18.75	27000	
1.40	0.50	720	1.49	2.85	4100	5.94	9.37	20.35	29300	
1.60	0.54	780	1.59	3.00	4320	6.25	10.05	21.72	31300	
1.80	0.57	820	1.70	3.20	4610	6.66	10.76	23.10	33300	
2.00	0.60	865	1.78	3.40	4900	7.02	11.46	24.30	35000	
2.25	0.65	940	1.91	3.61	5200	7.46	12.15	25.96	37400	
2.50	0.68	980	2.02	3.82	5500	7.92	12.82	27.42	39500	
2.75	0.71	1020	2.12	4.03	5800	8.33	13.37	28.80	41500	
3.00	0.75	1080	2.21	4.20	6050	8.68	14.06	30.21	43500	
3.25	0.78	1125	2.32	4.38	6300	9.03	14.58	31.45	45300	
3.50	0.81	1165	2.42	4.59	6556	9.38	15.27	32.65	47000	
3.75	0.84	1210	2.50	4.72	6800	9.74	15.63	33.82	48700	
4.00	0.87	1250	2.58	4.90	7050	10.07	16.33	35.06	50500	
4.25	0.90	1295	2.66	5.07	7300	10.41	16.85	36.12	52000	
4.50	0.92	1325	2.75	5.21	7500	10.75	17.35	37.35	53800	
4.75	0.95	1370	2.84	5.35	7700	11.11	17.88	38.20	55000	
5.00	0.98	1410	2.92	5.49	7900	11.38	18.40	39.45	56800	
5.50	1.03	1485	3.08	5.80	8450	11.98	19.27	40.95	59000	
6.00	1.08	1555	3.20	6.08	8750	12.50	20.15	43.05	62000	
6.50	1.12	1615	3.34	6.31	9100	13.02	21.00	45.12	65000	
7.00	1.17	1685	3.48	6.60	9500	13.54	21.88	46.90	67500	
7.50	1.21	1740	3.61	6.88	9900	14.06	22.75	48.61	70000	
8.00	1.25	1800	3.75	7.15	10300	14.58	23.61	50.70	73000	
8.50	1.30	1875	3.88	7.30	10500	15.10	24.30	52.10	75000	
9.00	1.34	1930	4.00	7.50	10800	15.45	25.00	53.50	77000	
9.50	1.38	1990	4.08	7.75	11150	15.98	25.70	54.90	79000	
10.00	1.41	2030	4.23	8.00	11500	16.32	26.40	56.90	82000	
11.00	1.49	2150	4.44	8.33	12000	17.21	27.80	59.70	86000	
12.00	1.55	2230	4.65	8.75	12600	18.05	29.17	62.50	90000	
13.00	1.62	2330	4.85	9.17	13200	18.76	30.21	65.00	93500	
14.00	1.68	2420	5.00	9.51	13700	19.43	31.60	67.70	97500	
15.00	1.75	2520	5.25	9.87	14200	20.15	32.65	70.20	101000	

the left hand column friction heads of from 0.20 to 15.00 feet. In the body of the table, under each heading of a specific pipe size, there is a column, the figures in which show the number of gallons of water which must be forced per minute thru that particular size of pipe in order to produce in 100 feet of that pipe an amount of resistance equaling friction head in feet listed on the same line in the Friction Head column at the left. Thus to produce in 100 linear feet of pipe a friction head of 1 foot will require a flow of 0.42 gallons per minute thru 1/2 inch pipe while 17 gallons can pass in a minute thru a 2 inch pipe before

that amount of friction is developed.

The gallons flowing in 24 hours are very simply determined as 1440 times the flow per minute and they are given exactly for the 1/2, 1, and 2 inch pipe sizes. For the 3/4, 1 1/4, and 1 1/2 inch pipes the 24 hour flow can be determined approximately by referring to the figures in the other three columns or by direct multiplication.

Elbow fittings in the pipe should be considered as adding as much friction to the line as 10 feet of the same size of pipe would have added.

The actual use of the tables in the manner just described would be illustrated in the case of a pump deliver-

ing water thru a 1 inch pipe at 3 gallons per minute to a tank 50 feet above it and 1000 feet distant, there being 4 elbows in the line. The actual head would be 50 feet. The friction head from the table would be 1.60 feet per 100 feet of pipe. The length of the pipe is 10 hundreds of feet with 40 feet more for the elbows making a total equivalent length for computing friction of 10.4 hundreds. This times the friction head for this case gives $10.4 \times 1.60 = 16.64$ of head due to friction. The total head would therefore be $50 + 16.64$ or 66.64 feet.

A more important use of this table is that of determining how many gallons per minute will flow by gravity thru a given length of a given size of pipe under the influence of a given

head in feet. This will be clearly explained by an example in which a spring is 1000 feet away from the house and 75 feet above it, the water flowing thru a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe. The entire amount of fall is available as power to overcome friction in the pipe and amounts to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet per 100 feet of pipe. From the table we see that for a friction head of 7.50 feet per 100 feet there will be a flow of 3.61 gallons per minute thru a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe or about 9500 gallons per 24 hours.

If the water is to be forced thru a faucet of average size and construction at the lower end of the pipe we would deduct 5 feet of the total head as necessary for this purpose. This would leave for overcoming pipe fric-

tion 70 feet total or 7 feet per 100, which would indicate a probable flow of 3.48 gallons per minute or 5015 gallons per 24 hours.

To illustrate another way in which this table is useful, assume that there is available a fall of 10 inches per 100 feet and that it is desired to put in a pipe that will deliver 5 gallons per minute under this head. In the table, opposite the figure of 0.80 in the left hand column we look across to the right and find that a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe is just too small and that a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe is a little too large. We would purchase and install the larger size, feeling very properly that since a dependable water supply is a vital necessity on a farm, a fund spent for an adequate size of pipe is money well invested.

The Service Wagon, a Real Convenience

By Ruth M. Kellogg

"WHAT may I do to lessen the number of miles I walk in the course of a day's work?" is a question that many women are asking themselves and others. There is no one cure-all but there are various pieces of equipment that are useful for just such a purpose. Foremost among these, where floor levels and thresholds do not interfere, is the service wagon.

When the word is first mentioned perhaps many people immediately think of the beautiful mahogany tea tables or wagons that are found in most of the furniture stores and in many of our homes. However, all too often, this fine piece of furniture, after being purchased, is pushed into some more or less used corner and allowed to remain there, since afternoon teas and lunches are not so numerous after all. For the small family these lend themselves very happily to the meal enjoyed out on the porch or in the friendly glow of the fireplace. But, in many homes, it seems to come into prominence only at such times as when the housekeeper is busy with her dustcloth.

Aside from the uses to which these tea-tables may be put they have served another purpose—they have led to a demand for a table on wheels that is not "too good" for daily work. This demand has reached the ears of

the manufacturers and now there are on the market wagons that are, in truth as well as in name, service wagons or tables. The more useful of these are equipped with four swivel



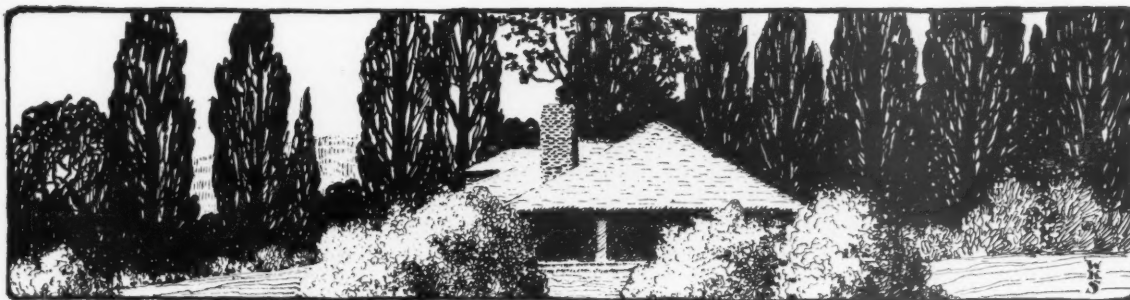
A PRACTICAL TYPE OF SERVICE WAGON

wheels, preferably rubber-tired, instead of two swivel wheels and the other pair fixed or set. This means that the worker can take hold of the wagon at either end or side and start in the direction desired without loss of movement or time. Tray tops of inlaid linoleum or other cork materi-

als are easily cleaned and may be attractive also.

But not all now in use are purchased as such, for women are bringing out some of the old discarded washstands or the small tables and, after putting these on wheels, are finding their work well repaid. Here, too, for the reasons indicated above, swivel wheels are best.

These wagons probably find their greatest use in connection with meal preparation, serving, and clearing away, as they may be used as a carrier for the dishes when setting the table; for the food when it is ready to be served; to hold the dessert while the rest of the meal is being enjoyed, and, after the meal is over, to carry all the soiled dishes to the kitchen. Then, unless the dish cupboard is within reach, as the dishes are dried the wagon is again brought into play to carry the clean dishes to their proper place. Sometimes this useful device serves as a supplementary work table, and, to a certain extent, may replace a drainboard at the sink. Again, it may hold the baby's tub and other supplies and be drawn to a warm part of the room where no chill can harm the baby as he splashes. No attempt need be made to list all of its uses but one can readily see that it deserves the name of service wagon and may greatly decrease the number of steps necessary in the day's work.



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Ithaca, New York

April, 1923

With the present issue, the new board takes office, and is trying as quickly as possible to acquire the competence and attain the proper frame of mind with which to publish a monthly magazine. Mindful of past successes and hoping for the future, the new management has only the greatest anticipation for the task that is set before it in maintaining the standard of THE COUNTRYMAN. The year just past has left little to improve upon, and many things have been done which have needed doing. Financially, the journal is sounder than it has been at any time since the war. Editorially, its policy has been well balanced. All these things augur well for the coming year and we contemplate few changes from so well devised a course.

This item in itself, tho, is proof that we align ourselves with the observers who agree that there is a place for an editorial page in any publication. However, to go further, we hesitate in declaring whether or not the editorials that appear in student publications are eminently worth the reading. We state that in general and apply it in particular to THE COUNTRYMAN. But feeling that the need for a function gives its exercise utility, we purpose to set down on this page, month by month, what comes to our hands and minds for our readers to pass judgment on. And in order that judgment may be passed, we wish to make welcome to this page anyone who feels that he has something to say. Suggestions and criticisms will be gladly accepted and taken for what they are worth, altho we beg leave to defend our position when necessary.

To an editorial policy we lay no claim. Such dangerous and incriminating expressions of opinion are only made

by fools and very wise men. We aim but to print a COUNTRYMAN which will win the most favor from the most of our readers, and our aims will be flexible in proportion to the number of suggestive communications received by the editors. For after all, tho an editor may have his ideas about this and that, the readers are the ones to be suited. With that in mind, we are planning more practical articles—articles which we hope will enable our subscribers to say, "Now there—I'll try that, and I believe it'll save me money." And in case the subscriber had rather be told more about the aesthetic and beautiful side of rural life, and the joys of being in accord with nature, we assure him that his want can be filled, and we hope he'll write and tell THE COUNTRYMAN his troubles. As the only student and alumni publication of the largest agricultural college in the east, we have reason to believe that our existence is not justified unless we convey from the real source of the state's agricultural knowledge some technical information of value to the alumni subscribers who comprise a large part of our circulation.

And so may the year bring much that is of profit to you and to us, and may we have the privilege of serving you to the best of our ability.

For various reasons, one might think a student periodical a queer place in which to extol the virtues of college professors. Yet we so purpose to do, and to the end of giving credit where credit is due, and has been possibly unknowingly, but none the less unfairly, withheld.

Take the case of the average professor with his salary of perhaps three thousand dollars. It looks like quite a bit of money to some of our farmer-readers who are getting along on a labor income of a thousand dollars more or less, but we must remember that Ithaca is one of the most expensive places in the state in which to live, and that these professors are forced to live here, and maintain that ingenious American invention, "our standard of living." And, to venture aside for a moment, when we compare the professor's salary with that of one of the athletic coaches, there are real grounds for a separate discussion by itself.

But that is digressing. . . . When it is realized that the professor is expected to keep abreast of his subject at all times, to be posted on current literature and legislation, to attend meetings of any scientific societies in connection with his work, to conduct research of his own, and handle perhaps fifty or a hundred students in his spare moments, then do we realize what becomes of his money and time. It takes both for books and travel, and an occasional trip abroad is necessary for a conscientious and full surveillance of the work of many departments here at Cornell.

So let us beware of calling the "prof's" job a snap; he's a busy man. When one comes right to the root of the matter, no one wants the really "soft" jobs anyway. Being human, tho, we all think that ours is really the difficult task. . . . The grass is always greener and the apples always bigger on the other side of the fence.



Former Student Notes

'94 W.C.—Irving C. H. Cook was a visitor in Ithaca at an extension conference of the college on March 9. Mr. Cook lectures on drainage and soil fertility problems during the winter at Farmers' Institutes thru the state, and runs his farm at South Byron during the remainder of the year. At the annual Farmers' Week meeting of the Alumni Association, Mr. Cook was elected president for the coming year. He had been vice-president of the organization for two years.

'02, '06 Sp.—Edward Kelley is in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture. His position puts him in charge of all market milk investigations. His address is The Cordova, Washington, D. C.

'06 B.S.—F. E. Peck is in charge of an extensive planting plan to be started this spring by the model town of Mariemont, Ohio. This plan includes the planting of over 50,000 trees and shrubs in the various parks and garden allotments.

'07 Sp.—H. Seymour Merry is superintendent of the cheese factories of the Deis Fertig Dairies Company, which owns a series of modern factories making swiss cheese in the State of Ohio. Mr. Merry's address is Box 172, Dover, Ohio.

'08 B.S.—George M. Oyster is district manager of the Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company. At the present time he is located at Island Home and Gilbert Road, Knoxville, Tenn.

'09 B.S.—E. W. Mitchell is now engaged in scientific farming at Stuyvestant.

'10 B.S.—Blair D. Lamphear is engaged in general and dairy farming on the Pioneer Farm near Rome, R. F. D. No. 2.

'10 B.S.—Frank W. Messing is now factory manager for the Hildebrecht Ice Cream Co. at Trenton, N. J. He is living at 317 Bellevue Ave.

'10 B.S.—Morris G. Oldham is manager and owner of the Phenix Dairy, Houston, Texas.

LYNN HOWARD '17

Lynn Howard died at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., on February 24, of Bright's disease.

He was born on November 12, 1893, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Darwin Howard of Binghamton. After completing the course in the Central High School, Binghamton, he entered the College of Agriculture in 1913, and received the degree of B. S. in 1917. He was a member of Nayati, Heba-Sa, and the Binghamton Club, and served on the Freshman Advisory Committee in his junior year and the Sophomore Rush Committee in his sophomore year. He was also a member of the Freshman Track Team, and for two years a member of the Varsity Track Team.

He entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, receiving a commission as second lieutenant of Infantry, O. R. C., and was assigned to Company C, 312th Infantry, 78th Division, stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., with which organization he remained during the entire period of the war. At the time of his discharge he held the rank of captain, and was in command of Company C.

Captain Howard was a past commander of Binghamton Post, American Legion.

'10, '11 W.C.—Ross E. Clark has been farming "The Homestead" at Peru. Mr. Clark specializes in apples and potatoes with a yearly output of 500-1500 barrels of Snows and McIntosh and from 500-2500 bushels of potatoes. In addition, he has a splendid herd of Holsteins with several creditable records.

'12 B.S.—James L. Kraker is the county agricultural agent for Benzie County, Mich. Besides this Mr. Kra-

ker is interested in fruit growing. His address is Beulah, Mich.

'12 W.C.—Albert M. DeCou is now in the business of dairy industry with the Cantanea Dairy Co., of Trenton, New Jersey.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Rogers is Agricultural Agent for the Erie Railroad. His office is 306 Fenton Building, Jamestown, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—John W. Law is in the produce business of carlot shipping of California fruits and vegetables. His offices are located at 211 River Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

'12 B.S.—Earl T. Maxon conducts a retail feed business at Greene.

'13 B.S.—George W. Kuckler is farming at La Grangeville.

'13 B.S.—George H. Newburg is farming at Wolcott.

'13 B.S.—Walter W. Peacock is in the farm implement business at Bridgeton, N. J. A sales specialty is made of tractors and tractor parts.

'13 B.S.—Orford U. Schaeffer is running a 160-acre farm at Albion. Mr. Schaeffer has 20 acres in orchard, apples and pears, raises considerable quantities of canning crops besides a small herd and 400-500 White Leghorns.

'14 B.S.—Dudley Alleman, who has been with the National Stockman and Farmer at Pittsburgh, is now editing the Maine Farmer at Augusta, Me.

'14 B.S.—J. Donald Kling is working on a poultry farm at White Plains.

'14 B.S.—John L. Laycock is in the employ of the North Public Health Bureau, interested in sanitary engineering, economic survey, and specialization in service to the milk industry. His address is 517 River Ave., North Pelham.

'14 B.S.—Benjamin Patterson, Jr., is vice-president of the Patterson, Sargeant Company, manufacturers of paints and varnishes. His address is 1325 E. 38th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

'14 Ph.D.—Dr. Emmeline Moore, who is a special investigator for the Conservation Commission at Albany,

is spending some time here doing special work in the entomological library on the investigation of an internal parasite of fishes.

'14 B.S.—Harry S. Gabriel, recent instructor in Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, spent the latter part of 1922 in Washington, D. C., where he had a position with the United States Department of Agriculture in the Transportation Commission. He resigned his position with them in January, 1923 to register in the Graduate School at Harvard University where he is specializing in Transportation work. He is accompanied by Mrs. Gabriel, who was Ellen Wigsten '13, before her marriage to Mr. Gabriel.

'15 B.S.—Miss Helen N. Estabrook is head of the department of home economics in the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville. Her home address is R. F. D. 2, Horseheads.

'15 B.S.—Bruce P. Kocher is county agricultural agent in the State of West Virginia, with headquarters at Moundsville.

'15 B.S.—Frederick W. Furst, who has been with the United States Forest Service for the past three years, is now in the office of forest management in District 6, located in Portland, Ore.

'15 B.S.—William Johnson is now holding a very responsible position as comptroller of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. His address is No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

'15 B.S.—Austin J. McConell, former instructor here in the college, is now a feed salesman in the employ of the G. L. F. Exchange at Cortland.

'15 B.S.—Ray F. Pollard is now County Farm Bureau agent of Schoharie County with headquarters at Cobleskill.

'15, '16 B.S.—Arthur L. Lukens, former varsity hurdler, has been transferred from the Wilmington office of the United States Veterans' Bureau to the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital and School at Pocomo Pines, Pa., where he is teaching agriculture.

'16 B.S.—Guy Earl Matter is salesman of dairy equipment for the Sharples Separator Co. His address is 204 N. Penn. St., West Chester, Pa.

'16 B.S.—George H. Bradley and Miss Nancy McMurphy of Nashville, Tenn., were married on December 30 and are living in Mound, La., where Bradley is assistant entomologist with the United States Bureau of Entomology.

'16 B.S.—Frank W. Lathrop, a former editor of the COUNTRYMAN, has recently become assistant professor of



Filling and Tamping the Hole



1. Driving the hole



2. Cartridge prepared and ready to load

AFTER the hole has been made under the stump and the charge properly primed and loaded, the next step is filling and tamping the hole. The purpose of this is to seal the hole tightly so that the gases from the explosion will not escape, but will exert all their pressure against the stump. The success of the shot depends very largely on careful and thorough tamping.

Moist clay, free from gravel and stones, fine sand or moist loam makes excellent tamping materials.

First, fill up four or five inches of the hole with this substance, and tamp it down gently with a rake handle with end sawed off square, or similar tamping stick. Then continue to fill the hole, tamping more firmly, until the top is reached, and the passage securely sealed.

We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the "Farmers' Hand Book of Explosives." This book contains full information on the use of explosives for all kinds of agricultural work.

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rural education at the University of Minnesota.

'16 B.S.—Albert E. F. Schaffle is head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Rehabilitation Division, School of Agriculture, University of Delaware. He is also doing graduate work in the School of Education of the University of Delaware, and expects to receive his master's degree next June. His mailing address is Box 432, Newark, Del.

'17 B.S.—A son, Dudley Bell, was born on January 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Priester (Helen Bell '17), 2745 Wood Lane, Davenport, Iowa.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Jones of Frederica, Del., announce the birth of a daughter, Edith Mary, on December 9.

'17 B.S.—A daughter, Esther Kinereh was born on Sept. 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Dushkin (Julia Aronson '17), 405 East Fifth Street,

The Tide Has Turned

Roger W. Babson, the business statistician, tells us there is now on the part of the buying public a definite turn from quantity demand to quality selection.

Some milk food producers have already noted this changing attitude of the customer and all soon will. Perhaps you are, and perhaps you are not prepared to cope with this demand for quality products, but whether you are or are not the fact remains that by testing this demand for quality you insure both quicker sales and larger profits.

Is it not then the better business policy to use these supplies which enable you to produce, and produce profitably the high score products the public desires?

Such a service has been continually rendered to Dairy-men, Cheesemakers and Creamery-men by

Wyandotte
Dairyman's
Cleaner and Cleanser

for twenty years. And its name has become so inseparably linked with that degree of sanitary cleanliness necessary to the production of high score milk foods that "Wyandotte Cleanliness" is the standard by which dairy sanitation is judged.

And, too, the results is consistently produces place your cleaning cost on an economical basis.

It cleans clean.

Ask your supply man.

Indian in circle



in every package

THE J. B. FORL CO.

Sole Mfrs.

Wyandotte, Mich.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Dushkin were married in Jerusalem on July 4, 1921.

'17 B.S.—May E. Niedeck is doing bacteriological work for the H. K. Mulford Co., Glenolden, Pa.

'17 B.S.—F. R. Walkley has left the position of county agent of Madison County to engage in farming near Castile, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—A son, Richard Arnold, was born last fall to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Perry, of Elmira, N. Y. Perry is manager of the Hygeia Ice Cream Company of Elmira.

'18 B.S.—Edwin G. Botsford has returned from Costa Rica, where he was working for the United Fruit Company, and is now sales representative in Broome County, N. Y., for the S. M. Sargeant Company of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of pure fruit flavoring extracts and toilet requisites. His address is 34 Stuyvesant Street, Binghamton.

'18 B.S.—Miss Evie L. Carpenter was married on July 10 to James Spencer, and they are living in Whiteville, N. C., where Mr. Spencer is principal and Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture teacher in the Columbus County Training School. Mrs.

Spencer is teaching in the same school.

'18 B.S.—Girard Hammond, who has been Domestic Salesman for the Dairy-men's League, has recently resigned his position.

'18 B.S.—Mark Owens is spending a brief vacation in this country after three and a half years in Japan. On his return to Japan, his address will be care of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Box 357, Kobe.

'18 Ex., '23 B.S.—Paul Pierce has accepted a position as Junior Extension leader for Genesee County. "Sandy's" address is Farm Bureau Office, Batavia, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Mrs. Lewis M. Osborne, formerly Agnes Diel, is interested in the growing of celery, at Ann Arbor, Mich. Her address is 1441 S. State Street.

'19 B.S.—Morris S. Russell is managing the home farm of the Russell-hurst Farms, at Carbondale, Pa.

'19 W.C.—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Albert announce the arrival of a baby girl, born February 9. Mr. Albert is manager of the Dixonia Poultry Farm Inc., R. F. D. No. 8, South Richmond, Va., where 2700 high-grade White Leghorns are kept.

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'19 B.S.—E. J. Bradley has returned to the East after several years spent in farming in Arizona and California.

'19 B.S.—N. B. Ross is running the College Book Shop in Ithaca.

'19 B.S.—M. C. ("Bob") Hammond, who has been engaged in Farm Bureau work in Orange County, has been transferred to Broome County and promoted to assistant manager of the Farm Bureau there.

'19 B.S.—Miss Gladys Kitchen is managing the lunch room and teaching cooking in the East High School, Minneapolis, and lives at 1325 West Twenty-seventh Street. She is working under Miss Frances R. Kelley, formerly of the Department of Home Economics at Cornell, who has been for several years supervisor of home economics in the public schools of Minneapolis.

'19 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen G. Bool '19, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Bool of Ithaca, and R. William Scollen of Barnesboro, Pa.

'19 B.S.—Abbie S. Tingley is in charge of the cafeteria at Eastern High School, Washington, D. C.

'20, '21 W.C.—Albert J. Green was formerly engaged in railway semaphore work but has now gone back to the farm. He is now located on a 340-acre farm near Wappingers Falls.

'20 Sp.—A. J. Coleman is managing the Richman Ice Cream factory at Woodstown, N. J.

'20 B.S., '21 M.F.—Bryant D. Dain is now with the industrial investigations section of the Forest Products Laboratory, located in Madison, Wis.

'20 B.S.—George E. Durham is sales manager for one of the department of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, where he has been located since graduation. His address is 4015 Palm Street.

'20 B.S.—Miss Marcia Marie Hillidge and Fred V. N. Bradley were married on November 20 at the home of the bride in Front Royal, Va. Bradley, who is a graduate of the arts college '21, is purchasing agent for the Michigan Limestone and Chemical Company, operating the world's largest limestone quarrying operation at Rogers, Port of Calcite, Mich., where they are making their home. Their mail address is Box 442, Rogers.

'20 B.S.—G. B. Harrison is farming a 200-acre dairy farm near Laurens,

'20 B.S.—Jesse T. VanDoren is farming in partnership with his brother near Three Mile Bay. They have been running some very interesting oat variety and lime tests the past year for their own satisfaction. Jesse is also interested in the Holstein game and has been making some nice records on some of his younger stock.

'20 B.S., '21 M.F.—Robert M. Volkert and Miss Roberta Josephine Stoehr of Cincinnati were married on October 7 and are making their home

You Men Who Study Dairying At College...

ARE fortunate in learning at first hand the real worth of feeds before having to spend money, and perhaps lose it, in experiment. Many self-educated farmers have lost time and money both in casting about for the best feeds.

At college you have learned the value of gluten feed as the protein basis for a concentrate ration. When you start dairying for yourself don't lose either money or time in looking for substitutes. Remember that Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed has served dairymen faithfully for a score of years. Make Buffalo the big ingredient of your concentrate mixture and your herd will yield the best possible milk flow right from the start.

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and
EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION



CORN PRODUCTS
REFINING CO.
New York Chicago

Also manufacturers of



in Madison, Wis., where Volkert is with the Forest Products Laboratory.

'20 B.S.—Miss Olive M. Monroe, for two years dietitian of Risley Hall, is now assistant manager of the Clover Tea Room, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, New York. Her home address is 156 Johnson Avenue, Newark, N. J.

'20 B.S.—Vivian A. Merrill is instructing in Domestic Economy at Child's Restaurant in Atlantic City, N. J. Her address is 319 Atlantic Avenue.

'20 B.S.—Ruth Geisenhoff (Mrs. John N. Strauss) is supervisor of dining room for New York Telephone Co. Her address is 2544 Valentine Avenue, N. Y. C.

'20 B.S.—Jesse Milton Buzby is manager and comptroller of the Goethals, Wilford and Boys, Incorporated, of P. R. His address is Box 1427 San Juan, Porto Rico.

'20 B.S.—L. P. Evans is employed by the General Sales Agency, Inc., of America and his permanent address is Y. M. C. A., 17 and Harney Street, Omaha, Neb.

'20 B.S.—Mary H. Griffin is manager of a cafeteria for the New York Telephone Company, 81 Willouby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Gladys Bryne is teaching homemaking and biology at Trumansburg, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Frances Brock is assistant manager of the American Red Cross Cafeteria, 111 Urban Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Marcia Marie Hillidge and Fred Van Ness Bradley were married on November 20, 1922. They will make their home in Roger City, Mich.

'21 M.F.—R. M. Volkert was married, October 7, to Miss Roberta Josephine Stoetz of Cincinnati. They will make their home at Madison, Wis. Bob is connected with the Forest Products Laboratory.

'21 M.F.—H. B. Vettel returned from Europe early in August. Vettel spent fifteen months abroad, studying in Norway and Sweden for about ten months under the co-operative arrangements of the American Scandinavian Foundation. The remainder of his time was spent in Italy, France and Germany.

'21 B.S.—Miss Elsie T. Yates is teacher of physical education in the 4-B grade in Hillside, N. J.

'21 M.F.—W. R. Hine has, since July, 1921, been with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.

'21 B.S.—Helen Glasier, who is the dietitian at the University Club, has been in the Ithaca City Hospital undergoing an operation.

'21 B.S.—Frances Mathews Graham is located at 294 Penn Street, Buffalo.

'21 B.S.—Russel W. Gray is now in the insurance business at Greene, N. Y.

'21 M.S.—A. E. Lundie, former graduate student from South Africa, has returned from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to finish up work for his Ph.D. degree. During the past year he has been pursuing special investigation for the bee culture department and has been doing research at the Federal Research Laboratory in Maryland. When Mr. Lundie completes his work here he will be in charge of apiculture at the Experiment Station in South Africa.

'21 Sp.—Charles E. Morris is farming a 160-acre poultry and general farm near Alpine, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Ruth Newman is teaching foods in the Central Continuation School, Rochester, N. Y.

'21 M.F.—Harry Donovan is with the Oyster Bay Lumber Co. of Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Harold M. Schmeck and Miss Dorothy Arnold were married



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HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT, WORKS, BEACON, N. Y.



on July 1 at LaSalle, N. Y. Schmeck is advertising manager for the H-O Company of Buffalo.

'21 B.S.—"Bennie" Bennett has resigned his position as editor of publications in the extension service of Kansas State College of Agriculture, to take a position with the United States Department at Washington. "Bennie" is surveying agricultural production costs under the direction of the Federal Tariff Commission.

'21 B.S.—R. R. Usher is renting and operating his father's farm near Hamilton. "Butch's" engagement has been announced to Miss Gladys Wellar, who is of the class of '23.

'22 B.S.—Miss Genevieve Chambers has transferred from the State Department of Health to the Board of Health Laboratory at Flint, Mich. Her residence address is 314 Sylvan Court, Flint, Mich.

'22 B.S.—Helen D. Dates, former women's editor of the COUNTRYMAN, is doing research work in bacteriology for the Commercial Solvents Co. at Terre Haute, Ind. The company manufactures acetone, ethyl and butyl alcohol by a fermentation process carried on by bacteria. Miss Date's address is 602 South Fourth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

'22 W.C.—W. P. Howe is chemist in the International Ice Cream Company of Schenectady.

'22 B.S.—Harold F. Little is in the life insurance business with his father in Addison, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Donald E. Marshall has changed his residence address to 144 Nineteenth Street, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, N. Y. He is golf engineer, with offices at 166 West 23rd Street, New York.

'22 B.S.—William G. Meal of Lockport has been appointed Junior Project Director for Tompkins County. He announces that one of the initial steps in his program is to learn the particular problems of each community and center in the county through visits to grange meetings and other similar meetings, and that after he has gained this information he will map out a campaign of work for the boys and girls which will place the county among the leaders in the state.

'22 B.S.—Jack L. Smith is now running a farm with his father at Craryville.

'22 B.S.—"Perry" Perregaux has returned to the college to take up research work with the farm management department. "No more milkin' for me," says Perry.

'22 B.S.—Erwin R. Rutherford is assistant manager of the Child's Dining Hall Company. His residence ad-

dress is 2226 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'22 B.S.—Seymore Vaughan, who is teaching in Odessa, was in town for Farmers' Week.

'22 B.S.—B. K. Fields was married on December 26, 1922, to Miss Louise Beck, of Bloomfield, N. J. The ceremony was performed at Bloomfield.

'22 B.S.—Miss Mabel A. Bruckner is teacher of home economics in Frankford, Del.

'22 M.S.—Harvey S. Adams, who has been with the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, Pa., is now secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania-Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank of Harrisburg.

'22 B.S.—C. C. Carter, the famous Cornell runner, is now living a dual life as farmer and automobile salesman at Rock Island, Ill. "Nick" is also somewhat of a politician, as he is the alderman of his ward.



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'22 M.S.—R. F. Illig, Jr., is Assistant County Farm Bureau Agent of Wayne County, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—W. E. Krauss is instructing in animal husbandry, course one, in addition to the graduate work which he is taking in the animal husbandry department.

'22 B.S.—“Sol” Maram is teaching at Liberty, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Miss Sara R. Merritt is chief dietitian at the Long Island Medical College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. She was formerly dietitian with Dr. Rowlee Geyelin, a diabetic specialist connected with the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

'22 Ex.—Frederick Heinson is now working in a greenhouse at Waban, Mass.

'22 B.S.—Joseph H. Porter is instructor in chemistry and physical training at the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y. Joe is coaching their team, and his past experience and prowess on the varsity is evidenced by the team that he is now turning out.

'22 B.S.—John L. Smith is helping operate his father's farm at Craryville, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Miss Dorothy J. Stevenson is teacher of domestic art in the

public schools of Buffalo. She lives at 496 Plymouth Avenue.

'22 B.S.—Lee I. Towsley is engaged in boys' and girls' club work in Otsego County with headquarters at Cooperstown, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—F. M. Wigsten is doing intensive farming at his home near Horseheads, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—H. A. Brown is now working in the Dairymen's League plant at Newark, N. J. His address is 86 Brunswick Street.

'23 B.S.—George Lord Burrows 3rd of Saginaw, Mich., who was graduated in February, has been engaged by Dwight D. Decker, of the Ahwaga Hotel, to superintend the activities of his large farm situated on Hiawatha Island near Owego. George expects to incubate and raise 5000 chickens, 300 ducks, 100 turkeys, and guinea hens. He will keep a herd of tested Guernsey cattle, besides swine, sheep, and other meat animals. About five acres will be devoted to the raising of fresh vegetables. The farm will eventually produce all vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, eggs, and fresh meats for the Ahwaga.

'23 B.S.—E. W. Pierce, who was graduated in February, has been appointed Field Assistant in Plant Pa-

thology and Entomology for Ontario County.

'23 Ex.—Royce S. Pitkin expects to graduate in June from the College of Agriculture, University of Vermont. He is president of the Student Union, the student governing body of the University. During summer vacations he has been employed as inspector in the State of Vermont Certified Seed Potato Control. His home address is Marshfield, Vt.

'23 B.S.—A. E. Ray, February graduate, is employed by the Park and Pollard Company as feed salesman, with headquarters at Buffalo.

'23 B.S.—H. A. Weaver, a February graduate, is herdsman in charge of the excellent Guernsey herd of cattle at the Inlet Valley Farm, R. F. D. 5, Ithaca.

'24 Ex.—Miss Marion Brooks has left Cornell to take up the study of music in the Eastman School of Music at Rochester.

'24 Ex.—Raymond E. Bonnefond is now studying in the University of Washington.

'25 Ex.—Harold Speh, who contracted mountain fever while working in the forests of Montana this summer, is recuperating at his home in Brooklyn.

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THE ANNUAL AG BANQUET AGAIN HELD AT RISLEY

Students Get Fun and Advice from Prominent Speakers

Early in the evening of March 9 the lower halls of Risley were unusually alive with the hum of conversation. Not that a hum of this particular nature is not peculiar to Risley Hall, but on this occasion the tone, which is generally so typical of the workers and the queen bee, was ominously tuned to a lower pitch by the prevalence of the dull hum of the drones or more fairly, the bumblebees. When this hum had reached its height a great din, which was afterwards found to have been produced by the orchestra, issued from the dining hall and as if in response to that world-old tradition that great noises have a soothing effect upon the Apoidea family, the swarm soon began to settle, assuming an attitude of bumble-puppies whose cards have been exchanged for silverware and delicious nourishment.

Snores After Song

It would be as unfair to the banquet committee and to the competent waitresses to say that those assembled were not well fed as it would be to Lawrence B. Pryor to say that he is a poor master of ceremonies. However, there has been some discussion as to the advisability of the change which he made in the program. It has been remarked that, since sleep comes most naturally and effectively just after a good dinner, Professor Fuertes should have been permitted to do his snoring first, thus allowing the faculty members more time for best possible showing on close harmony. But no matter what the criticism is worth, Professors O. F. Curtis, C. H. Myers, L. H. McDaniels, and R. H. Wheeler sang two very enjoyable selections and Professor Fuertes snored very realistically. In fact it has been reported that he has spent many nights in analyzing snores and since it is well known that he has occupied his days in the hunting and painting of birds he certainly is in need of sleep and has a perfect right to snore.

Poetry and Prose

The assembly was honored by the presence of former Dean Bailey, who first gave a brief talk on the reasons for education and concluded by reading some of his own poems, the most impressive of which were entitled, "The Wind Blows," and "The Wonders I Have Seen."

The toastmaster next introduced Mr. Charles H. Tuck '06, who has spent a considerable amount of time studying agricultural problems in Russia. Mr. Tuck threw much light on the present conditions in that country and also discussed the advisability of spending money rashly on a university education, claiming that to make

such an education worth while the student must be willing, sooner or later, to pay the expenses incurred during the time spent in the pursuit of such an education. His interesting talk was concluded by reading one of former Dean Bailey's poems entitled, "Hands."

Shingles Presented

The program was fittingly brought to a close by the presentation of the Soccer and Cross Country shingles by Dean Mann. He preceded the presentation by a short history of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association which, as he pointed out, was organized in 1909-10. He also said that since that time the Ag College has come out victorious each year excepting the first and the last and concluded his talk by expressing the hope that the students would feel the responsibility which recent large appropriations for the Ag College had thrown upon their shoulders.

The committee deserve much praise for arranging such an interesting program and it is to be regretted that more students do not take advantage of the splendid opportunities which are offered at such gatherings. It should be the duty of every Ag student to see that the annual banquet is the biggest and best of all agricultural activities.

EXTENSION ADDS TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Knowledge of Bees, Sheep, Swine, and Vegetables Made Available

Four new correspondence courses, in addition to the six formerly given to residents of New York State, have been announced by the extension department. The new courses are beekeeping, sheep and wool production, swine, and vegetable forcing. Another course is being prepared in commercial floriculture, and the former course in orchard fruits has been revised and brought up to date. It now considers the problems of the commercial fruit grower in this state as they are related to other types of farming and to the fruit industry as a whole, as well as orchard methods found best by practical fruit men.

These correspondence courses are open only to residents of New York State and are given without charge. Enrollment in them necessitates facilities to do actual work in the subjects, and no person may take more than one course at a time. The courses consist of written reports, on study of text books and bulletins, and of practice on the student's own farm. These reports are graded by college specialists and returned to the writer with comments and suggestions suited to each individual farm. After the student has completed the reports and has passed a final examination, the college awards a printed statement that the course has been satisfactorily completed.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION TO COMBINE WITH AG COLLEGE

Everybody Happy as Research Men Turn Profs., Co-operation Keynote

The passage of the bill providing for the administrative union of the State Experimental Station at Geneva with the College of Agriculture, which now seems assured, is a direct result of the years of friendly feeling and co-operation between the two somewhat similar institutions. The bill contemplates the retention of the Experimental Station at Geneva in undiminished strength; the only change being an administrative one whereby the board of control of the station at Geneva is abolished, the authority being vested in Cornell University as the agent for the state.

Many persons have long realized the desirability of uniting the two institutions. Under the present plan not only will there be little danger of duplication of experiments but also the members of the staff of the station are to receive the numerous benefits coexistent with a professorship in the University. This is one of the most far-reaching, forward steps ever taken in the State in connection with better agriculture. It is a fitting climax to the nearly 40 years of cordial co-operation between the two institutions that they should be thus united with the voluntary concurrence of the staffs of both college and station.

And Another Item

A second bill, also assured of passage, transfers \$64,000 from the appropriation granted the State Department of Farms and Markets to the College, this being the contribution of the State to the maintenance of county agricultural and home demonstration agents in connection with the extension work of the college. Prior to this year the administration of this work was carried on jointly by the Commissioner of Farms and Markets and the dea of the College. This year, however, this phase of the work is to be placed entirely on the shoulders of the University, the change to be effective July 1. This step, like the proposed uniting of the College with the State Experimental Station, is in the furtherance of a sound State policy for the organization of its educational functions.

The College of Agriculture received the year books of the United States Department of Agriculture of the years 1908 to 1922 inclusive. They were distributed free of charge to those desiring them in the basement of Roberts Hall on March 14-15-16. Registration day had nothing on the crowd assembled to see what they could get. They were all well rewarded as the books contain many excellent reference notes.

AG ASSEMBLY RECREATED BY DEPARTMENTAL CLUB PLAYS

Many Students Take Part in Plays— Women Have Equal Show With Men

On March 20, the departmental clubs did their best to entertain the large and enthusiastic crowd of Aggies gathered at Roberts Assembly.

President "Heiney" Luhrs '23, first introduced the Floriculture Club Quartet in which "Jack" Ford '24, and his followers figured by chanting clever little parodies to well-known songs while the chief floricult prepared bouquets for the ladies which were drawn and distributed by lots.

The general Ag girls next produced "Gertrude the Governess" in the form of Miss M. Seguin '23. The play was a decided success and Miss Wilde '24, as Roland, drew much applause with her unique charger which was constructed of a paper bag on a broom-stick and which she caused to prance with spirit without the aid of cruel spurs.

The "Dead Beets" of the Vegetable Gardening Club chewed vitamins in the form of "aphids," "hook worms," and "charred swiss" until the whistle blew for lunch, after which they chewed in almost any form.

"A Day in the Life of Mrs. Tut" by the girls of Frigga Fylgae proved to be quite instructive and gave many thrills, especially to those who had good orchestra seats. "Jan" Watson '25, as Mrs. Tut, succeeded in vamping not only her male guests but the male portion of her audience as well by a cleverly executed Egyptian dance in a cleverly executed Egyptian costume.

Honor System Upheld

The program was concluded by the presentation of "The Purloined Exam Paper" given by the Forestry Club. It seems that "B. A." ("Johnny" Johnson '24) had lost a newly prepared examination paper in Forestry 5 and having been a student himself suspected a violation of the honor system. In his despair he sought aid of Sherlock Holmes (Al Jahn '23) and Dr. Watson ("Dick" Baker '24), who very shortly discovered the fact that the professor had sent the paper to the Berry Patch by mistake.

The committee very appropriately furnished refreshments in the form of all-day suckers and it seems the duty of this reporter to say that not one was in evidence at the end of the program.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION MEETS, EATS AND PLANS

Frigga Fylgae, at a meeting held in its own rooms in Domecon on Wednesday, March 14, was greatly encouraged by hearing a very favorable treasurer's report including the proceeds from the Farmers' Week lunch counter which were somewhat over \$100. After dispatching the formal business, a general discussion of plans for the rest of the year was resorted to.

The most important plan, because it was the first to be carried out, was for the luncheon which was held at Home Economics 245, on Saturday, March 24. It proved to be something

quite new and different yet fulfilled the general purpose of bringing together the members who are so scattered because of their various kinds of work. Having appeased the inner woman by the well-planned luncheon, food for thought was amply provided by an excellent toast-list, embodying well-expressed ideas in a pleasingly concise and interesting manner. "Gert" Mathewson '23, acted as toastmistress. "Glad" Barkley '24, was responsible for all the good times as she was general chairman of the entire affair.

Future Promises Pleasure

Of the more indefinite plans, perhaps a few words would show the treats in store. Frigga Fylgae, as an organization has been growing, but mainly thru the efforts of a few. The purpose of the plans now under way is to keep everyone interested in its advancement and, in this way, increase its progress. Hikes every other Saturday are being contemplated, with the promise of an extra surprise in the shape of a real "bat" at some future date.

Business as well as pleasure must be thought of and the Nomination Committee are working to enable the holding of elections early in April so that the new officers may become acquainted with the work by conducting the June meeting, having been installed in May. Much business having been transacted and many plans well laid the assembled company partook of some bodily sustenance, both warm and sweet, and became highly talkative until the chimes reminded them that dinner time was near and food and waitresses wait for no woman.

EXTENSION CONFERENCE HELD AT NEW HAVEN

The Northeastern States Extension Conference was held at New Haven, Connecticut, February 24. Cornell was represented by Professor George Collingwood of the department of forestry and Professors H. C. Thorpe and R. M. Adams of the department of vegetable gardening. Professor Collingwood was one of the principal speakers. His main address was on "Extension Work in Farm Forestry in New York." Professors Thorpe and Adams also gave important speeches.

Plans were made for extension work in several states, especially in the line of reforestation, destruction of insect pests, and extinction of tree diseases.

The conference was well attended by professors from all the prominent northeastern colleges and was considered very successful.

Forest Service Responsible

This meeting was the first of its kind ever held. It was instituted by the United States Forest Service upon the suggestion of Professor Collingwood of the department of forestry. This convention included the departments of forestry and vegetable gardening only, but will probably be extended soon to include many other departments. In the future, meetings will probably convene at set periodic intervals.

FOREST HOME FATHERS ENTERTAIN FOR WOMEN

Function Financed and Featured by Forest Home Fathers

It seems that the feminine sex of that superb little village called Forest Home has done so much splendid entertaining that the men found it necessary to make their contribution to keep peace in the family. Consequently on March 7, the Forest Home fathers financed and featured one of the most striking functions of the year.

The dinner was delicious, if reports are true, and consisted for the most part of such rare dishes as "Expurgated Appetizers," "Complexion Discs and Green (Owl?) Pellets," "Mixed Murphies," "Adam's Pie, Arctic Style," and "Brazilian Brew."

After dinner "Herb" Whetzel, "Master of Merriment," introduced Sir Harry Lauder Crawford, who produced "A Wee Bit of Scotch" from an inflated calf-skin, after which Professors King "Coal," Wheeler "Bacon," Curtis "Catsup" and Mr. Sanford "Ink" rendered original selections from the celebrated operation "Ox-Warbles."

Backyard Poultry Raising Defended

Probably the most outstanding event of the evening was the debate on the proposition: "Resolved, that back-yard poultry raising in Forest Home is a d—n nuisance." The judges were fittingly selected from among the ladies. The affirmative was ably upheld by the "Stone Artist," who illustrated the point in question by showing how his father caught tigers, and by "Artisan" Warren, who also fought with zest. "Fancier" Rice of the negative maintained that in the near future roosters would be made to crow more softly while "Philologist" Boesche declared that he had found Scriptural justification for the raising of poultry in Forest Home. During the melee "Deacon" Wheeler, the "Ring Master," called one fowl on the "Stone Artist" but in spite of this handicap he was awarded the loving cup by the judges.

Four couples in costume danced a "Four Corned Shoe Shake," which was called off by "Boston Bob" Robb on account of poor selection. But in spite of this disagreeable incident, music, cards, and canterers persisted until one o'clock in the morning at which time the "Village Inn" was closed for the night under protest.

ROUND-UP CLUB HEARS POULTRYMAN LECTURE

Professor "Jimmy" Rice entertained the Round-Up Club on Monday, March 12, with an illustrated lecture on the subject "The Pacific Coast Country as seen by an Atlantic Coast Poultryman."

He gave a very interesting description of the naturalistic beauties from northern Washington to southern California. The main part of his lecture was confined to the poultry industry on the Pacific Coast, completely covering all points from production to transportation from the central co-operative associations.

DEAN BAILEY ENCOURAGES AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Dean Bailey lectured before the International Foreign Student Association in Fernow Hall on March 2. The theme of his discussion was the increasing of man's production thru intelligent cultivation of the soil, and improvement of his crops thru plant breeding.

Dr. Bailey spoke of the wide spread criticism of the large amount appropriated for agricultural schools, the chief objection being that not as much time is spent along other lines of education. He met this criticism by saying that the whole country depended upon agriculture for its existence. Therefore too much cannot be learned along these lines.

Dean Bailey praised the spirit of internationalism that exists in the Agricultural College today. He said that it is of mutual benefit to foreign and American students.

Dr. Bates, organizer and promoter of the International Foreign Student Association, who presided at the meeting, spoke of our indebtedness to Dean Bailey for the great service that he has rendered to Cornell.

A FORERUNNER

Prepare for a thrill; another dance is going to be given by the Agricultural Association. The time is April 17; the place the Old Armory. The music will be assuredly good and refreshments will be served. What more could a man, woman, or child want?

PLANT INDUSTRY BUILDING

SOON TO BECOME A REALITY

A Plant Industry building, the need for which has been seriously felt for a number of years, is at last about to become a reality. A bill appropriating \$830,000 for the erection of such a building is, at the present writing, before the legislature and appears certain of passage. In the general college building plan this is to be located directly east of the old Dairy building and is to house the departments of Botany, Plant Pathology, Plant Breeding, Pomology, Floriculture, and Ornamental Horticulture. Vegetable Gardening is also to be included in this group thru a connection between the new building and the main part of the old Dairy building in which it will be located.

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Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

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GARD AND CY, Editors

Vol. IV April, 1923 No. 7

NEW BLOOD

For the last time, we take Ever-sharp in hand to dash off a few editorial words of parting from this small but exceedingly interesting part of the Countryman. For a year now we have toted a notebook and an observing eye for matters of moment around the blooming Ag campus, and have been rewarded by the privilege of printing said material and seeing it go out to the waiting and expectant world. Which world did not seem to be waiting particularly for what we had to say.

During the past year we have become exceedingly pessimistic at odd moments concerning the utility of editorials in general and our own in particular. We have about reached the conclusion that they give the editor a good chance to get off his chest whatever frail, weak, and puny ideas he may have, and that if the long-suffering public reads them, it is because they doubt the mental capabilities of the editor and seek to prove wherein he is wrong. And he generally is.

But let him not be discouraged. Editorials always have been written and probably always will be. And really the editor gets quite a lot of fun out of them. The work on this little sheet has been fascinating to an extent that makes us hate to leave it. But leave it we must, for we have another job. We were about to call it a position, but on reflection realize that we can't call it much of anything, for we have no boss, we get no pay, and it isn't permanent.

But, folks, it's been most enjoyable, this year of close contact with the family affairs of the Ag college, and we hereby express our regret at leaving, and confidence in our successors. May the Campus Countryman prosper.

WHEREIN WE SWAP HORSES

Fresh from the entertaining toils of a campus "scoop," with the viscous mud of contest quite unheeded on our shootops, noisily we stamped into the home bailiwick of the Countryman. Whereupon we halted and breathed deeply three times before being quite

overcome by amazement. Can it be that he—our erstwhile editor—is engaged in spring housecleaning? Incredible! Verily he must be searching for some forgotten manuscript deep under the cosmic dust. But no, as Dave energetically moves his bottle of editorial ink across the aisle, light dawns. Editor-in-chief! We hasten to congratulate him, dropping sundry small hints concerning success as an elevator. "And who will play slapstick with the paste-pot thus neglected?" A dramatic wave of the hand in our general direction indicates his answer. Later, with a peculiar feeling akin to awe, tenderly we remove our faithful goosequill from our well filled pocket to a more appropriate setting, tear off the old leaf from the multicolored calendar below the picture of Liberty Hyde Bailey, open a fresh bottle of ink, and the ceremony is ended. The Countryman has "swapped horses" again.

MATERIAL

As the liquid sunshine of April each year warms anew the fallow ground and watches it planted with promise of abundant harvest, so also, buoyed up by the glorious enthusiasm born of optimism each new editor sharpens up his pen to warm anew the hearts of the thousands of readers to whom the College and its activities are of more than casual interest. The success or failure of our efforts is reflected in the attitude of our readers, from whom—strangely enough—we seldom hear. We count that day well spent whose backwash brings to our doorstep a letter, full of friendly advice, telling of your needs and our shortcomings or reminiscent of days when you, too, were a student along with the best of 'em. Think it over.

SLACKERS

Few students not actively engaged in some form of extra-curriculum activities about the hill are aware of the gradual change in student morale that has insidiously crept into the Ag College life. Enthusiasm, born of student interest, which in years past has been one of the dominant characteristics of the Ag man, threatens to become a bye-word, smothered by the damnable indifference which is eating at the very heart of our college life. The lack of interest in the elections of officers, the meager turnout for basketball, swimming, and crew, and the increase in the number of empty seats at the Ag banquet and assemblies, are signs too glaring to be overlooked. We have reached the point where the vast majority of the students sit dumbly by, leaving the perpetuation of Ag tradition and spirit to a few eager enthusiasts, who, by coaxing, bribery, or a direct appeal to the inner man, are able to gain some show of support from the student body.

If you believe that an Ag banquet once a year has a definite place to fill in the life of the college, that get-togethers should be as popular as the dances are, or in athletic teams worthy of the college which they represent, it is your business to support such activities to the utmost. Don't wait for the other fellow! Throw away your hammer and buy a horn!

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

"The spring is here," quoth the botany enthusiast, on a cross country lab trip after pussy willows, as he drew a dripping foot out of the murky pool.

Our Radio reporter, while investigating the broadcasting activities of a soup spoon, discovered two prominent extension men experimenting to see how long they might remain in a healthy state by limiting their lunch to soup. A morsel of bread is added every other day to allow for roughage in the rations. How delightfully light.

"These are not what they are cracked up to be," said a foolish squirrel as she selected an antique from the College collection of edible nuts.

I love to hear a donkey bray,
For such reminds me of the way
Some Arts men whom I met today,
Delusioned by droll thoughts that they,
With bluff and blusters, fine array,
Expansive wit, and hackneyed lay,
And chests like pouter pigeons—may
Thru gift of Gab force some slight
 fway
Without the first d—n thing to say.

Our office boy unblushingly hastened in just now to assume all responsibility for the lyrics "In the Spring a Compet's Fancy Turns to Sprouting Onion Seeds" and "It's Never too Late to Be Early by an Ingersoll," which songs we erroneously accredited to the less responsible feminine element about the campus. Ladies, we beg your pardon!

"I've got something on you," said the milk pail to the floor as the cream slipped over the side.

Out of forty-seven people who registered for farm practice last fall there are but twenty-two fortunate ones to receive their credit.

"Twice told tales," sleepily murmured the stude as the ambitious prof threw an analogous slide upon the screen.

"Tut! tut!" cautioned the King as Queen Tut glided across the stage in an oriental dance to the accompaniment of a tin-pan tomtom (see account of our feature writer on page 184). Even the baldness in the front row so lost their dignity, that they totally forgot to present a carefully gathered head of lettuce to the Queen upon her exit. What a waste!

An extension course in hootology (nicht bootleg), not provided for by the College authorities, is held at sunset each day in the hole above the east window of the biology lab on the south side of Roberts Hall. A chickadee and two sparrows appear to be the most promising pupils of Professor H. Owl. The professor wishes us to request all visitors to remember the honor system and not talk too loudly. Be considerate.

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INCREASED APPROPRIATION ADDS NEW MEN TO STAFF

A number of new positions have been made available by an increased appropriation recently obtained from the legislature. Two new openings are provided for in dairy bacteriology in one of which full time will be given to research, as is also the case with a new position in dairy chemistry. It further provides for an extension professor in dairy produce and an economic botanist who is to give special attention to poisonous plants and leaves. A new assistant professor in rural organization along with a number of minor positions of some importance are also established. In addition, some provision is made for an increase in salaries and operating funds for the next fiscal year.

DAIRY DOINGS

A number of aspiring dairy students under the coaching of Professor E. S. Guthrie, are practicing for the dairy judging team in preparation for the Eastern States Exposition, held in Springfield in September, and the National Dairy Show at Syracuse in the first part of October. 'Tis rumored some brilliant wit has worked out a geometric formula proving that the weight of a cheese is trigonometrically proportional to its power of tickling the olfactory nerve. The Countryman reporter whom we sent out to confirm the astounding fact was coldly ambushed in the ice cream parlor underneath the Dairy building, so until further details are forthcoming we refuse to be drawn into the controversy.

Lectures

Among the good things scheduled to appear at the meetings of the Cornell Dairy Club are two lectures, "Methods of Interpreting and Presenting Data" by Dr. H. Love, given April 16; and "The Use of the Microscope in Research" by Dr. S. H. Gage, on May 21. Dr. Love's presentation will be given in Dairy 222, while Dr. Gage will put the wiggling critters thru their paces in Stimson Hall, both lectures to begin at 8 p. m. An interesting and instructive presentation of the subject, "Plant Management," by Dean D. S. Kimball, started off the program on March 19. All undergraduates, graduate students, and members of the faculty, interested in dairy work or to whom the program appeals, are expected to attend.

GARDENERS HEAR TRUTH ABOUT VEGETABLE VALUES

Professor Thompson, speaking before the Vegetable Gardening Club on Monday evening, March 5, outlined the growing importance of the vegetable gardening industry, which he attributed to the increasing knowledge thruout the country of the food value of vegetables and the emphasis which the World War placed on this food value. The value of garden vegetables grown commercially each year, has increased by over two hundred per cent in the past eleven years, and because of this vast increase the vegetable gardening students are offered

unusually good openings in many branches of their work. Vegetable gardeners are looking for graduates to manage their farms, both commercial and private, or to work truck gardens on shares. Allied lines of work, such as growing, selling and inspecting seeds, all hold many opportunities for the ambitious vegetable gardener.

The meetings of the Vegetable Gardening Club are held quite frequently during the year, although at no stated intervals.

DOMECON DATA

The revised edition of the Butterick Cook Book, published by the Butterick Company of New York, is being edited by Professor Flora Rose. Other members of the staff of the school have worked on various sections of the book.

In the clothing division there are two appointments, those of Miss Catherine Cleveland and Mrs. Nita Collier Kendrick. Mrs. Kendrick is a graduate of the University of Missouri, and has had wide experience teaching foods and clothing. Miss Cleveland is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and has taught clothing and supervised the home economics work in the Lockport High School. Last summer she was a Grenfell Volunteer to the Deep Sea Fishermen on the Labrador Coast.

The Home Economics staff is recovering from its lately depleted condition by the appointment of three new members to the staff for this term. Miss Helen McGregor, instructing in foods work, is filling the position of Professor Helen Monsch, who is away on a term's leave of absence. Miss McGregor received her B.S. degree from the University of Missouri and her A.M. from Teachers' College, Columbia. She was formerly head of the home economics department at Arkansas State Teachers' College and later at Kansas Wesleyan University.

Miss Mabel Randolph, for over three years departmental secretary at the School of Home Economics, has resigned to accept the position of secretary to F. S. Jacobstein, U. S. Representative from Rochester. Miss Randolph has been at the school since January 1, 1920, and before that time was for ten years secretary to the president of the University of North Dakota.

Miss Randolph's position here was one of great responsibility and it will be difficult to find a substitute who will so capably carry out the many duties assigned to this particular office. The department greatly regretted the occasion of Miss Randolph's departure but, with the rest of her many friends, are wishing her all success in her new position.

PALMER EXTENDS HIMSELF

Professor L. A. Palmer of the department of rural education, has received an invitation to assist in the establishment of a nature study department at Iowa.

HOTEL TEXTILES OFFERED AS NEW MANAGEMENT COURSE

Step right up, ladies and gentlemen and others. Register early, the course will probably be full. A chance of doing more work is given those interested in the Hotel Management course. All that is necessary is to get permission to enter a new course which is to be given in hotel textiles and furnishings under Professor Beulah Blackmore next term. The course will assuredly give a large and interesting scope as Miss Blackmore is doing research work on the subject now. At present her work is being carried on in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. Such a course has never before been given in this University and it will surely offer an interesting and extensive field for study.

RURAL ENGINEERS RECOGNIZED

Professor B. B. Robb, of the department of rural engineering, who spent last term at Harvard taking advanced work in Education to perfect his Extension Schools in Sewing Machines, made a trip to Monroe County the week of March 12-16 to give these courses for the first time in Webster and other Monroe County towns.

"Doc" Plans Departure

"Doc" Wright, an instructor in the department of rural engineering, intends to navigate his cut-down Ford out to Fort Collins, Colorado, next June. If he gets there in time, he is going to teach Farm Shop and Manual Training in the Colorado Agricultural College there. His classes in Farm Shop Work will be composed of teachers of Vocational Agriculture in Colorado, and he will teach Manual Training to principals of consolidated schools.

"Burt" Buys Home

Burton Jennings, instructor in Farm Mechanics, has purchased a home in Varna and will move there with his family about April first.

IN LINE FOR CREW TITLE

Registration for intercollege crews took place Monday, March 19. Prospects for this year's Agricultural crew are very bright since the following men from last year's boat are registered: P. E. Spahn '25, G. Bump '25, W. M. Gaige Jr. '25, W. L. Norman '23, and a number of men from the second and third combinations.

SWIMMING BIRDS GAIN WELL-EARNED PROMINENCE

That the Ag natators shake a wicked and a speedy fin is the none too cheerful conclusion reached by the plumbers and the lingoists at the conclusion of the dual meets in which our team bested the College of Mechanical Engineering 25 to 18 and the Arts by 25 to 6. The team which took part in this "mud rush in the University's Roman Bath" included V. Gorman '25, J. E. Hellsen '26, G. L. Vermilye '25, G. Bump '25, and "Seth" Jackson '25, the last named being the chief high potentate and coach of the team.

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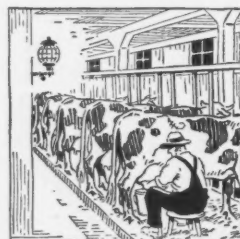
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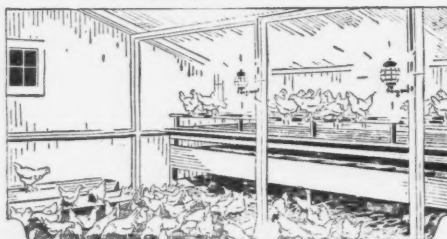
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The Neck of the Bottle

Last year almost two and a half billion dollars' worth of milk was produced in the United States by approximately 23,000,000 dairy cows. To milk these cows by hand requires the time of 2,300,000 people two hours a day, or 4,600,000 hours of human labor each day (based on the supposition that a man can milk ten cows an hour, which is fast hand milking). At the extremely low rate of 10 cents an hour it costs the farmers of the United States \$460,000 a day—just for milking.

Just think of a two billion dollar industry, the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture, operating on such a slow and costly basis. No other industry or branch of farming at all comparable is so handicapped. Hand milking is the limiting factor in dairy farming; it is "the neck of the bottle"—because when milking can be done faster there is more time for other farm work.

Of course cows are not milked for the love of it; on the contrary, dairymen have wanted and waited for a better way of milking for

many years. "The Better Way of Milking" has arrived, and it is the De Laval Milker. There are now over 10,000 De Laval Milkers in use in all parts of the country, giving unqualified satisfaction and proving every day that they can milk at least twice as many cows with the same amount of help—thus cutting the cost of milking squarely in two, or enabling twice as many cows to be milked with the same help.

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